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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1948

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COVER SUBJECT—Sacks and sacks of flour, awaiting shipment to the United Kingdom in a large transit shed in one of Canada's principal Atlantic ports. Flour exports in 1947 amounted to 18,082,000 barrels, of which 8,630,000 went to Great Britain. Seventy-six countries secured flour from this country last year. During the twelve months ending July 31, 1948, shipments totalled 14,000,000 barrels, compared with 17,660,000 in the same period of the previous year.

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Greece Will Need Some Foreign Financial Aid for Some Time

Internal civil strife and disastrous effects of war, chief causes—Means and resources of country have always been limited—Food requirements and major portion of manufactured goods and machinery imported—Great Britain and United States have rendered financial assistance.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on economic and commercial conditions in Greece during 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

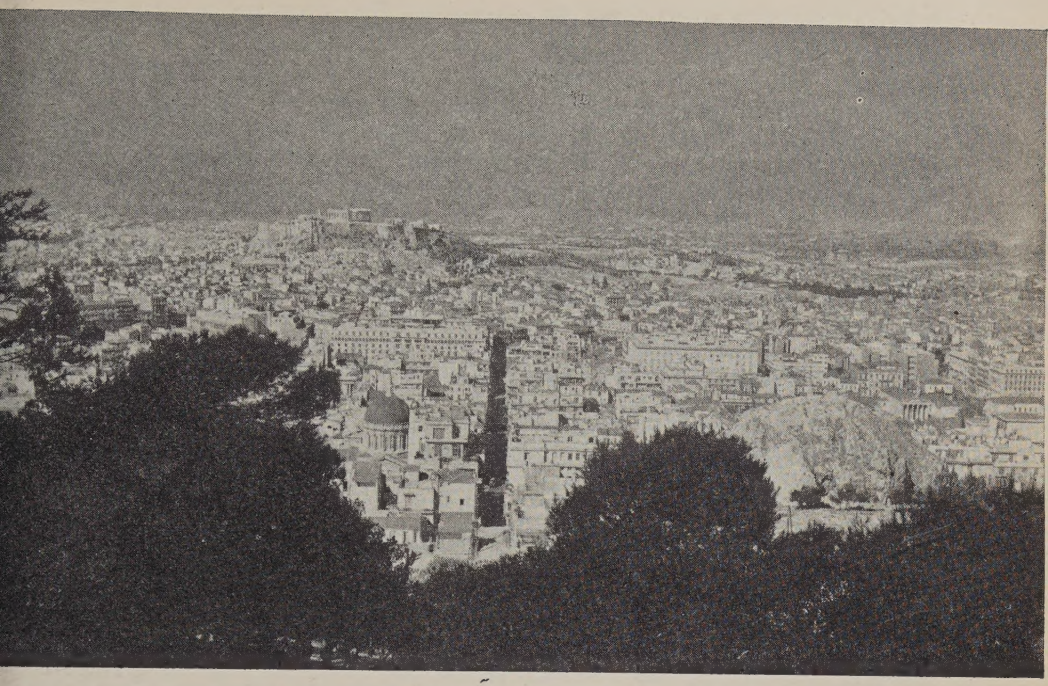
ATHENS, August 1, 1948.—Greece is now and will still be in need, for several years to come, of foreign financial aid. This is due, not only to the fact that her means and resources have always been limited. She has had an adverse trade balance and depends mainly on imports to cover, in part, her wheat and food requirements and to a greater extent her needs in manufactured goods and machinery. It is chiefly due to the disastrous effects of the Second World War, the various occupations by Germany, Italy and Bulgaria, in the north. Above all, it is due to the internal civil strife, which is still going on for the fourth year after her liberation by the allies in October, 1944. By reason of her brilliant war record and as a result of her complete ruin and war sufferings, Greece received aid from the very start, probably in greater proportion than any other nation. In this connection, Greece remembers with gratitude Canadian assistance in wheat, flour and other foodstuffs to save the Greek people from complete starvation.

Thanks to British and to international assistance through UNRRA, and lately to American aid, Greece has survived as a political and economic entity. Despite the ample aid provided, however, Greece will continue to constitute a difficult problem for several years. The crucial problem for Greece is the civil war that is still being waged and, without restoration of order and security, permanent recovery cannot be achieved.

Country Has Many Problems to Tackle

There are signs, however, despite the warfare, that Greece is gradually gaining ground on the way to recovery. Greece at present has many problems to tackle, problems such as the stabilization of prices and of the currency, cost of living, the balancing of her international payments and her state budget, the raising of her living standards to at least prewar levels. Apart from the money needed for her rehabilitation, these then are some of the problems. Financial aid and support from abroad, in cash, commodities, technical advice and supervision, has been forthcoming to Greece through the U.S. Economic Mission, but, as the head of that Mission has said again recently, hard work on the part of the people is also needed towards the solution of these problems.

UNRRA's relief work was coming to an end with the close of 1946, in Greece as well as elsewhere. This, of course, meant that the commodities thus far supplied by UNRRA, such as wheat, fuel, sugar and other essentials, had then to be obtained by Greece herself. It should be noted, however, that UNRRA continued supplying Greece with wheat and other commodities, out of its surplus stocks, even up to the middle of 1947, an assistance which greatly eased the situation.



Greece—Crucial problem for this country is the civil war that is still being waged and, without restoration of order and security, permanent recovery cannot be achieved. The ancient street of Lycabettos, now renamed Mackenzie King Street, is indicated in bold shadow in this photograph of Athens. In the background rises the Acropolis, crowned by the Parthenon, a famous Greek temple. The port of Piraeus may be seen in the distance.

Foreign Exchange Reserves Greatly Dwindled

Another unfavourable factor was the country's diminishing foreign exchange reserves. These diminished to such an extent that in order to meet the immediate food requirements of the people the Greek Government applied for a loan of $10,800,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States. This exhaustion of her foreign exchange was brought about by the policy in 1946 of allowing the import of goods without restriction, in the hope of keeping prices down and in order to combat inflation. As a result of this shortage of foreign funds at the end of 1946, strict import control measures were taken. The whole system of imports was completely altered by the introduction of the import licence system.

A further detrimental factor was the poor crops, mainly wheat, during the 1946-47 season. Grain production dropped more than 26 per cent from that of the previous year.

Internal Disorder Developed into Civil War

But the worst factor of the situation was the internal disorder and civil war. Although fighting was going on against the bandits in 1946, this developed into an actual civil war in 1947, a war which spread all over the country. The results of the intensification and expansion of this civil war were disastrous. More than 500,000 farmers abandoned their farms and homes and fled to the cities and protected areas. Besides this refugee problem, which needed immediate attention, thousands of farm animals were lost, the land was left uncultivated, and what remained from the occupation was destroyed. Roads and bridges were blown up, whole

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villages were ruined and vast areas were evacuated. The refugees, who as farmers formed the backbone of the country, now became a problem. Instead of producing revenue they now had to be fed and sheltered, this requiring billions of drachmae and becoming a drain on the treasury.

Another unfavourable psychological factor resulting from the above state of affairs and the general lack of security was the lack of confidence in the currency thus leading to a gradual increase in prices.

Some measures of relief were found, decreased wheat production was relieved by the increase of imports of cereals, the shortage of foreign exchange was supplied by the American Mission for Aid to Greece (AMAG) and by post-UNRRA funds, but the delay in recovery was felt throughout 1947.

Financial Aid Forthcoming from United States

In spite of these unfavourable conditions, there were at least some encouraging indications at the beginning of 1947. The United States showed a renewed interest in Greek affairs, by sending an economic mission, headed by Mr. P. Porter, to study the financial problems of Greece. As a result of this economic mission, President Truman in his speech to Congress on March 12, 1947, asked for a bill by virtue of which Greece would have $30,000,000 towards her economic rehabilitation and military requirements. This fortunately came in time, as the British Government on February 28, 1947, declared they would not be able to continue to support Greece financially.

This substantial support in funds and technical assistance from the United States gave further relief to the Greek people. On May 22, 1947, the bill was passed and signed by the President. When on July 14 the head of AMAG (American Mission for Aid to Greece), Mr. D. Griswold, arrived in Greece to carry out the program covering the period of fifteen months, April 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, a feeling of despondency changed to one of hope.

Pending the arrival of AMAG personnel, which was completed by the end of September, 1947, the Greek Government was leaving in abeyance most decisions pertaining to financial matters. Fortunately, foodstuffs still kept on coming out of post-UNRRA's aid program. Goods were still imported from orders placed in 1946 and the old stocks of the merchants and of UNRRA had not yet been depleted. But as time went on and no decision was taken pending operations of AMAG, the situation got worse. The tendency to hide commodities increased and the confidence of the people in the drachma diminished day by day with the result that the price of the gold pound and of commodities spiralled. At the same time crops were smaller than estimated, foreign exchange reserves were dwindling and above all the internal strife which was spreading required increased expenditure to meet the danger.

As a result of this chaotic state of affairs, the lack of a definite and fixed program, the U.S. Mission was obliged to concentrate on a number of problems at once. Imports were temporarily suspended and restrictions were so severe that there was even a shortage of fuel.

AMAG Instituted Stabilizing Program

AMAG, in preparing its program in co-operation with the Greek Government, had two objects in mind and directed its efforts towards their achievement: The decrease of the deficit of Greece's balance of international payments; and the balancing of the State budget. The Americans believed that by drawing up a program based on the above they would be in a position to prevent further inflation, to stabilize prices and wages

and thereby to set into proper operation the whole financial machinery of Greece. At the same time, the rehabilitation program would be put into effect, consisting mainly of the reconstruction of road and rail networks, construction and repairs to airfields and harbours, agricultural improvement, such as irrigation and land reclamation in Northern Greece, which suffered damage during the occupation.

By October 13, 1947, the Greek Prime Minister announced that the budget would be balanced and that two bills would be passed for the supervision of imports and the organization and assistance of export trade. The balancing of the budget would be achieved by imposing heavy taxation, amounting to 600 billion drachmae, for the period of nine months, October 1 to June 30, 1948, and by the dismissal of some 15,000 civil servants. It was only on the 10th December, 1947, that the Minister of Finance brought the budget before Parliament for approval, although the proposed measures were made known before the end of November, 1947. The announcement of these new heavy taxes, which were thought to be beyond the capacity of Greek finance, together with new trade regulations, resulted in a further sudden rise of prices.

Greek People Acquired Habit of Investing in Gold Currency

The habit acquired by the Greek people of investing their money and savings in gold sovereigns and other gold coins dates principally from the period of the enemy occupation. Due to the steady depreciation of the drachma, brought about by the enemy's looting and by repeated issue of bank notes to cover expenses, the people found refuge and safety in gold. As there was a great scarcity of commodities, the price of foodstuffs and other items went up daily, reaching astronomical figures, inflation followed upon inflation and the only safeguard against this situation was the gold pound. From the most elementary transaction up to the buying and selling of buildings, everything was quoted in gold. Salaried people cashing their salary in millions rushed to convert it into a quarter or half a gold pound, to secure the next day's subsistence. Farmers, villagers and peasants accepted only gold for their products.

Thus, having understandably little or no confidence in their currency, the people got into the habit of thinking only in terms of the gold pound. After the liberation, inflation continued by reason of the necessity of the Greek Government's issue of bank notes to cover expenses and partly due to the shortage of commodities. The civil war also contributed greatly to the increase in prices. Greece thus maintained its preference for gold coins.

Many Factors Influence Price of the Gold Pound

There are other factors which naturally influence the price of the gold pound, such as the international situation, speculation, etc. When world affairs deteriorate, either for reasons of speculation or out of precaution, there is a rush for the yellow coin.

The effects of this situation are not only limited to prices. The cost of living increases, also salaries and wages and foreign exchange. The budget has to be readjusted, exports and imports are adversely affected, the whole economy of the nation gets into a vicious circle.

The Greek Government, in its effort to combat speculation on gold and to help the people regain confidence in the drachma, reintroduced the selling of gold sovereigns. According to announcements made by the Minister of Finance, the Bank of Greece, in carrying out this policy of selling gold pounds to maintain prices from going up, sold altogether 3,400,000 gold pounds in 1946 and 1947.

Record Harvest is Anticipated by Union of South Africa This Year

Official estimates indicate unusually high production of practically all farm products in crop year 1947-48—Farm production costs much higher—Trade fears reduced prices as a result of heavy export surpluses.

By F. T. Cook, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada
(Agricultural Specialist)

JOHANNESBURG, June 10, 1948.—The 1947-48 South African harvest is the greatest ever reaped in the Union, according to official estimates issued by the Department of Economics and Marketing. Production of maize, tobacco, groundnuts, sunflower seed, kaffir-corn, beans and cheese is, in each case, a record.

Maize production this year is expected to reach nearly 107,100,000 bushels, which is greater than the record set eight years ago when the Union harvested 103,900,000 bushels. The wheat crop, which is now estimated at 17,500,000 bushels, will be the best crop harvested in the past four years but is still inadequate for the country's needs. The kaffir-corn crop is estimated at 6,090,000 bushels. Taken from European (non-native) farmers only, this is just double the crop reaped in the previous year.

Dried beans are expected to total 2,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,613,000 bushels a year ago. The 1947-48 estimate for this crop establishes a new record. Cow peas will total about 950,000 bushels, a total of 166,000 bushels over the estimate of a year ago.

Production of Oil-bearing Seeds Outstanding

Groundnut production is estimated at 1,525,000 bags (of 75 pounds net) unshelled. This is more than double the record set up a year ago and nearly ten times the crop produced in the previous year. Production of sunflower seed is estimated at 4,160,000 bushels. This is approximately three times as great as any figure ever achieved previously.

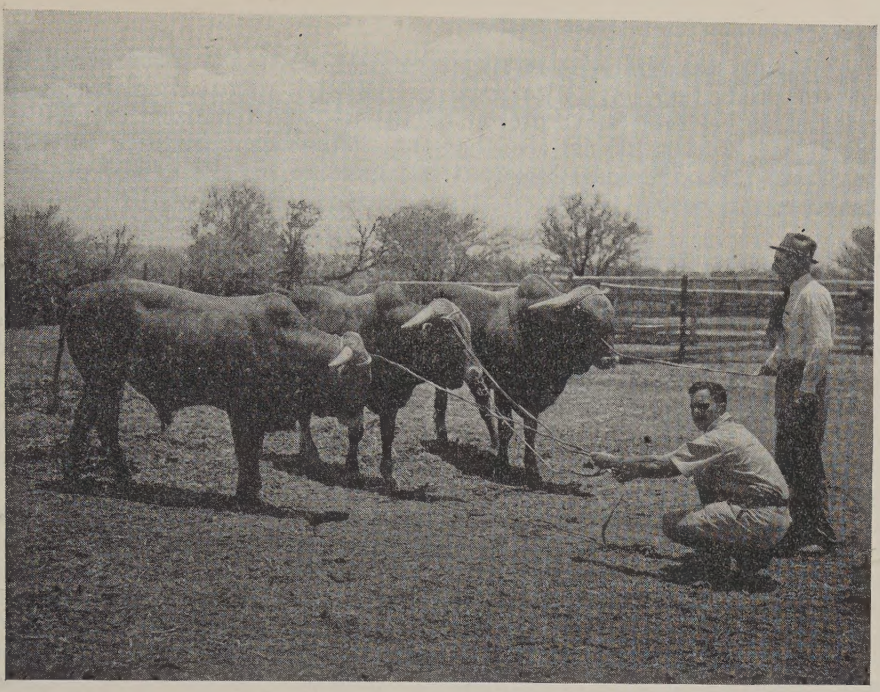
Although a smaller acreage of summer-crop potatoes was planted because of the glut the previous year, the summer potato crop is estimated at 71,630,000 bushels, only 500,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Yield of Citrus Fruits Reduced

The Union's citrus crop this year is estimated at 75 per cent of what growers feel should be harvested. The reduction in yield is attributed to the shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Soil conservation projects have increased plantings of fodder crops, which are being conserved for winter and early spring feeding. These conserved fodder crops will be augmented by the dried tops from the large groundnut production, which will be baled and used as hay during the off-season pasture. High-protein feeds should be in better supply as a result of the greatly increased groundnut production.

The tobacco crop, which is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds of leaf, including Turkish, is greater by 10,000.000 pounds than the previous record set. The entire crop will be used for local manufacture and will tend to build up depleted reserves. The crop was produced with no appreciable increase over previous years in acreage of tobacco planted.



South Africa—Pedigree Afrikander bulls at Kroonstad, Orange Free State. The excellent summer flush of grass has added to the quality and number of the Union's beef cattle. The total number of beef cattle has been the highest for years. Production of maize, tobacco, groundnuts, sunflower seed, kaffircorn, beans and cheese, is, in each case, estimated to set a record.

South African Railways Photo.

Meat Supply at High Level

The excellent summer flush of grass has added to the quality and number of the Union's beef cattle. There have been minor fluctuations in the supply of beef to the abattoirs, but the total number of beef cattle has been the highest for years. Mutton in the Union is only beginning to build up, following the drought between 1944 and 1947. It is expected that pork will be marketed in increasing quantities and will fill the gap left by the shortage of mutton. Bacon is again in plentiful supply as compared with the scarcity following the afore-mentioned drought.

Sugar, which has been scarce for the past two years, owing to drought and frost in Zululand and Natal, is expected to show a much better crop this season. The estimate is about 565,000 short tons, 90,000 tons more than two years ago, but still short 15,000 tons of the record set up four years ago.

Record Production of Dairy Products

Cheese production this year is expected to be a record. The Union's reserves of cheese a few weeks ago were estimated at 5,000,000 pounds. Butter production is expected to approach the record annual figure of 56,000,000 pounds, as set up by the Union and South-West Africa in 1939-40. Butter reserves for the winter and spring are now just short of 10,000,000 pounds as compared with little more than 6,300,000 pounds a year ago. These great stocks have been accumulated at a time of unrestricted sales of butter and cheese, whereas a year ago sales were still restricted to between 70 and 75 per cent of the potential consumption to build up a reasonable reserve.

Farm Production Costs Much Higher

Although the Union is in the process of reaping a record crop, the costs of production have also greatly increased. Farm implements are priced at 59 per cent above prewar quotations, and fertilizers are 100 per cent higher. Fuel is 125 per cent, bags are 250 per cent, building materials are 89 per cent, and farm labour is estimated to be 100 to 200 per cent above pre-war costs.

Export Surpluses Expected

Despite the optimistic crop estimates, which the trade contends will provide export surpluses and is therefore advocating exports and forward sales for fear of a downward trend in prices, in the opinion of government authorities there is a possibility of an exportable surplus for maize and sunflower seed only. With respect to maize, which is the basic staple of the native, it is impossible to arrive at a consumption figure, and therefore no indication can be given of the size of the crop in relation to local consumption.

Before the war it was estimated that normal consumption was 64,280,000 bushels; during the war the figure of 82,142,000 bushels was used. It is now contended that any figure used would be mere conjecture. It is stated that the great variations in consumption have been brought about by several factors: (1) Increased employment of natives in industry; (2) greater consumption by those natives employed; (3) the decrease in the number of natives on the land—(it is next to impossible to estimate native production of maize); (4) price, a great influence on consumption; (5) tendency of the natives to switch from corn-meal porridge to bread.

With regard to sunflower seed, no correct evaluation of the position is possible until August, 1948.

Reserve Stocks to be Built Up

In the overall picture, South Africa has had no normal carryover since the beginning of the war, and although crop reports appear to be excellent, most of the apparent surpluses will be utilized in building up a normal reserve. Against this the trade reports that a lack of demand is being experienced locally which, they claim, has been brought about by the following factors: (1) Difficulty encountered by exporters in concluding negotiations with overseas consuming countries; (2) the economic and financial instability of certain importing countries, which is limiting the export of large quantities at the present moment; (3) local transportation difficulties, especially the shortage of railway equipment; (4) new season's supplies still have a moisture content in excess of the maximum required for export; (5) critical bag shortage.

In view of the above, the trade contends that, unless these disadvantages can be overcome and a large volume of export effected in the very near future, internal prices will sag by virtue of the large excess of stocks over internal requirements still to be offered.

Air Freight Service to Guatemala City

Guatemala City, July 22, 1948 (FTS)—The "Nats Transportation Service" has announced the establishment of an air freight service between Guatemala City, Chicago and New York. It is expected there will be three departures a week. Further information may be obtained from the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, Ottawa, quoting file 18196.

Suppliers of Recovery Commodities Are Relieved of Liability for Violations

Economic Co-operation Administration informed that purchases made prior to September 15, 1948, under procurement authorizations issued before August 15, 1948, unaffected by new interpretation of Act.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1948.—(FTS)—Suppliers of commodities to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, banks, and certifying or disbursing officers of the Economic Co-operation Administration, with headquarters in Washington, have been relieved of any liability for violations of Section 202 of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act, 1949, in the absence of fraud or bad faith otherwise indicated, in connection with purchases made prior to September 15, 1948, under procurement authorizations issued before August 15, 1948.

This section stipulates that no funds made available under the authority of the Act shall be used for the purchase in bulk of any commodities, other than those procured by or in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation, at prices higher than the market price prevailing in the United States at the time of the purchase, adjusted for differences in the cost of transportation to destination, quality and terms of payment. It is also provided that no funds available under this Act shall be used for the purchase of wool, other than from existing stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, unless or until such stocks are exhausted.

The Comptroller General of the United States has ruled that the purchase of any commodities in large quantity, including commodities sold in containers or packaged form, must be considered a purchase in bulk within the meaning of this section of the Act and, consequently, that the prices paid for such purchases in large quantity are subject to the stated limitation. The maximum price specified by Section 202, namely "the market price prevailing in the United States", is any price which is within the limits of the quoted prices in the United States at which the commodities are available for export in sufficient quantity on the day as of which the purchase price is established, or, in the absence of such quoted prices, the price at which the commodity is available in the United States for export in sufficient quantity on such day. The provision for adjustment in the prevailing United States market price for differences in the cost of transportation to destination requires a comparison between the cost of the commodity, where purchased, plus the cost of transportation to ultimate destination, and the market price in the United States plus the cost of transportation from the U.S.A. to the same destination.

ECA Requested Ruling from Comptroller General

It was stated in a letter from the Acting Administrator of the ECA to the Comptroller General that the form of "supplier's certificate" previously used had received wide publicity and distribution overseas and throughout the United States; that the participating countries have had the old form duplicated and distributed to importers in those countries which, in turn, have forwarded the forms to suppliers with whom transactions have been completed or are now being negotiated; that it would take a considerable length of time for the new form to be distributed through the participating countries, and the importers in those countries to the suppliers who would be required to sign them; and that to require suppliers to use the new form of certificate for purchases made before September 15, 1948, would result in delayed payment to suppliers who, in good faith and in reliance on past instructions, have executed or may execute certificates in the old form.

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Also, it appeared that some change had been made in the language of the procurement authorization form, which does not, however, affect the liability of the participating country to refund improper payments upon demand. It is further stated that to cancel the old authorizations now in process and reissue them in the revised form would substantially delay operations under the ECA program, and that it would require until August 15, 1948, to complete the clearance of the procurement authorizations now in process. For this reason, a ruling was requested as to whether compliance with the earlier procedure would be regarded as sufficient, with respect to purchases made prior to September 15, 1948, under procurement authorizations issued prior to August 15, 1948, to relieve suppliers, banks and certifying or disbursing officers of the ECA from liability for violation of Section 202, in the absence of fraud or bad faith otherwise on their part.

Ninety-Nine Per Cent of Floor Space in Warbuilt Plants Disposed of by Crown

Some 33,500,000 square feet of space provided in 170 plants at cost of over $200,000,000—Industry has secured use of much space for manufacture of commercial products

VIRTUALLY all the industrial buildings constructed or financed directly by the Crown have, three years after the cessation of hostilities, been disposed of permanently or temporarily. Of their 33·5 million square feet of floor space, 84 per cent has been more or less permanently disposed of through sale to industry, transfer to government departments or to Crown corporations, or has been dismantled or demolished. An additional 15 per cent has been leased to industry, in part on a multiple tenancy basis, or temporarily transferred to the War Assets Corporation for war surplus storage purposes. The balance of only one per cent is now available for disposal. The Canadian Government financed the construction of 170 new plants between 1939 and 1945 at a cost of over $200 million, excluding an expenditure of $500 million on equipment.

By June 1, 1948, a total of 114 projects and parts of 16 others, comprising 51 per cent of the total floor area, had been made available to private industry. These plants being adapted to peacetime production are expected to employ more than 50,000 people. They will be turning out almost every major type of manufactured product ranging from automobiles to aeroplanes, from communication equipment to electrical appliances, from paper and wood products to chemicals and pharmaceuticals, from plumbing and heating equipment to textiles and textile products. Many of these commodities are being produced in Canada for the first time and thereby contributing to the diversification of Canadian industry and the maintenance of a high level of employment.

A wide variety of manufacturing and servicing industries are using the Crown plant buildings, many of which are of the most modern design and construction. The industries each acquiring more than a million square feet, are aircraft, basic iron and steel products.

Thirty-four per cent of the total floor space in the wartime buildings is being retained by three Crown companies and six government departments.

Nineteen projects, or 11 per cent of the total, are being dismantled. These are buildings whose temporary construction, chemical contamination or unfavourable location made them unsuitable for peacetime use. In cases of dismantled plants, the materials have been salvaged and to a large extent resold.

Belgian Congo Produces Primary Materials Needed by Industry

Output of copper, tin, cobalt, uranium, industrial diamonds, palm oil, rubber and cotton reflects importance of colony in time of war—Effort being made to build up domestic industry—Export trade, valued at $182,125,000 in 1947 establishes record—Congo has adverse trade balance with Canada.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the eighth in a series of articles on the Belgian Congo, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The previous articles appeared in the July 10th, July 24th, July 31st, August 7th, August 14th, August 21st and August 28th issues.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 19, 1948.—Copper, tin, cobalt, uranium, industrial diamonds, palm oil, rubber and cotton, are among the vital products which, during the war, brought prosperity to the Belgian Congo, reflecting the importance of this Central African colony as a producer of many essential war supplies. The wartime development of the Colony should not be minimized. Exports in 1947 exclusive of Ruanda-Urandi, for example, totalled 757,000 tons and were valued at 7,650,000,000 francs ($182,125,000) before payment of export taxes, the highest on record. These compare with 678,000 tons and 5,775,000,000 francs ($129,938,000) in 1946.

Foreign trade figures, however, fail to give a complete picture of the Congolese economy. The Société Generale de Belgium, a vast holding company controlling many economic activities in the Congo, in its 1947 report states: "We (the Beligian Congo) are making a great effort to build up a domestic industry to meet local needs. Even before the war such industries as cement, marine construction, metalworks, breweries, flour, textile mills, etc., had been introduced. The isolation in which the Congo was placed at the beginning of the war made it necessary to meet more and more of its own needs. As a result, the existing industries were expanded and new ones started. By means of a better utilization of local resources, increase of purchasing power and availability of more and more consumer goods, a highly desirable increase in the standard of living of the native population was possible".

Many Industries Developed in Past Fifty Years

"It is of interest to note some of the accomplishments of the Belgian Congo, from an economic point of view, within a period of less than 50 years: a well-organized mining industry, especially as regards copper and its associated metals, tin, gold, diamonds; a growing agricultural development with adequate equipment for the treatment of its products; the beginning of modern methods of stock raising; 5,000 kilometres of railway lines with first-class equipment; fleets of steamers totalling 137,000 tons cargo capacity on 13,000 kilometres of river routes; a highway system of 94,000 kilometres as compared with 247 kilometres in 1920; river and sea ports with more than 5,000 metres of docks and including modern equipment and warehouse space; a domestic air service of 14,000 kilometres and linking the Colony with Belgium and a number of foreign countries; hydro-electric power stations generating 130,000 h.p.; and finally a diversification of industries to meet many domestic needs."

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Copper Production Above Prewar Level

Copper production, which is of vital importance to the economy of the Congo and the most valuable export, was lower both in 1946 (143,885 tons) and 1947 (150,840 tons) than in the war years, but was still far above the 1935-39 average of 119,000 tons. The decline was, to some extent, due to a shortage of hydro-electric power resulting from the exceptional dry period in 1946. The production of tin (14,600 tons) and industrial diamonds (5,475,000 carats) was also below wartime levels. The decline in tin output was offset by an appreciable advance in the export of cassiterite, much of which is now sent to Belgium for treatment. Diamond production and exports fluctuate according to demand. Gold production which, during the war, was retarded to permit the expansion of more strategic minerals, has not reached its former volume (10,000 kilos in 1947). Zinc (40,000 tons in concentrate), cobalt (3,560 tons), silver (126,200 kilos), cadmium, tantalum, etc., all reached higher levels in 1947.

Among the vegetable group, production and exports of palm oil, cotton, fibres, copal and rice increased. As for other products, they remained relatively stationary or declined slightly. For example, the exportation of rubber fell from 11,000 tons to 4,500 due to a decline in the gathering of wild rubber. Sugar, corn, manioc, and rice are used for native consumption and some of these have been in so short supply that the exportation of most grains has had to be controlled. Certain other vegetable products are now being converted in the Colony, such as palm kernels (11,100 tons of this oil were exported in 1947) and palm oil for soap making (8,500 tons of soap were shipped abroad in 1947, but the quota for this year is only 5,000 tons). Statistics show an increasing volume for export of peanut and cottonseed oils, animal and vegetable oils and fats, oilcake, quinine, and pyrethum, which the Congo exported formerly in insignificant quantities or not at all. The figures do not reveal the experimental beginning being made in the production of peanuts, tung oil and certain medicinal plants which may, in a few years time, play a more important role in the economy of the country.

Belgian Congo Exports, by Commodity Classes

	1945		1946		1947	
	Metric tons	Millions of francs	Metric tons	Millions of francs	Metric tons	Millions of francs
Vegetable products	197,167	1,164	250,936	1,378	306,873	2,149
Mineral products	235,941	2,718	258,009	3,134	290,776	4,099
Animal products	1,184	44	1,236	90	1,152	52
Manufactured products	134,946	662	147,186	878	148,356	1,216
Miscellaneous	16,023	194	20,803	295	9,797	134
Totals	585,261	4,782	678,170	5,775	756,954	7,650

Among the vegetable products, cotton ranks first, followed by coffee, copal, wood palm kernels and fibres. (It should be noted that extracted palm and palm kernel oil is classified as a manufactured or processed product.) Of the minerals, copper accounts for more than one-third and is followed by tin, gold and diamonds. Skins account for over half of the exports of animal products. As for processed products, palm and palm kernel oil make up one half of the exports, followed by soap, oilcake, peanut, cotton and other oils, sugar, textiles, beer, quinine and rice.

While the following table includes all countries to which shipments in excess of one million francs ($22,800) were made, plus Canada, it will be noted that the first six countries account for more than 95 per cent of the total. These figures are exclusive of export tax, and do not include those for the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Belgian Congo Exports, by Countries

	1946		1947	
	Metric tons	1,000 francs	Metric tons	1,000 francs
Belgium	370,249	2,521,812	498,719	4,493,127
United States	85,032	1,024,934	76,395	1,173,720
United Kingdom	67,530	1,084,548	45,775	1,004,709
South Africa	87,384	550,886	48,745	359,146
Italy	.....	.....	21,349	167,510
Rhodesia	6,567	25,908	25,983	113,017
French Equatorial Africa	11,817	200,702	3,979	74,069
Angola	2,723	30,918	6,872	60,259
Kenya and Uganda	3,084	54,572	3,095	42,145
Sudan	3,591	24,204	3,992	39,172
Tanganyika	6,296	38,396	2,665	19,811
Netherlands	5,216	20,054	7,994	17,831
Cameroons	138	1,114	505	11,706
France	9,493	74,117	674	8,366
Ivory Coast	1,700	9,342	1,293	7,647
Syria	345	4,471	225	5,485
Denmark	1,475	1,499	4,284	5,386
Sweden	.....	.....	228	4,840
Portugal	1,360	10,919	567	4,280
Sierra Leone	597	3,638	643	3,523
Nigeria	923	5,811	323	2,153
Nyasaland	.....	.....	231	2,010
Switzerland	2,789	15,779	208	1,819
Gambia	572	3,292	200	1,087
Canada	3,371	15,802	238	821
Spain	1,979	23,989	.....	.....
India	1,265	9,755	.....	.....
Norway	871	5,045	.....	.....
Palestine	410	3,824	.....	.....
Other countries	1,393	9,544	1,772	26,267
Totals	678,170	5,774,875	756,954	7,649,906

Imports into the Belgian Congo are, of course, more varied, but somewhat lower, both in volume and value, than exports of Congo products, thus resulting in an export surplus. By commodity and country of origin imports were as follows:

Belgian Congo Imports, by Commodities

	1947	
	Metric tons	1,000 francs
Live animals of all kinds	91·6	1,419
Butter, margarine and edible fats	220·6	10,750
Biscuits	145·1	6,395
Cocoa and chocolate	261·6	15,029
Coffee and coffee essence	10·6	1.281
Cereals	6.622·0	55.425
Spices, etc.	59·7	3,561
Cheese of all kinds	223·8	13.052
Fruits (fresh, dry and canned)	1,800·7	27.762
Edible oils	34·6	517
Milk in all forms	1,025·5	39.904
Vegetables (fresh, dried and canned)	5,597·7	53.721
Malt (artificial)	3.029·2	28.862
Honey of all kinds	8·3	233
Eggs (fresh and preserved)	30·8	984
Fish and shellfish (fresh, dried and canned)	10,517·8	130.784
Salt	22,064·1	28.422
Sugar	10·2	47
Tea (China and similar types)	113·4	4.002
Meat (fresh and canned)	2,247·9	52.957
Other food products	1,675·5	20.483
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	519·6	39.001
Beer	583·8	10,313
Mineral and other waters	252·7	2,083
Wine	1.806·5	66.145
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,176·5	2.344
Animal fertilizers	1·0	11
Animal products, skins, hides, gut, wory, bones, bone meal, horns)	137·3	2,082
Other raw animal products	90·9	744

Belgian Congo Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

	1947	
	Metric tons	1,000 francs
Asbestos	680·7	3,449
Coal	199,652·6	82,215
Cement and lime	13,401·6	22,852
Industrial lubricants of mineral origin	304·5	4,178
Mineral oils (gasolene, kerosene, etc.)	75,941·3	171,470
Metals and alloys (unmanufactured)	3,065·2	23,960
Minerals of all kinds	118·5	283
Stones of all kinds	9,198·3	9,673
Other mineral products	1,295·8	6,256
Woods of all kinds	36,782·9	4,772
Grains, seeds, plants, etc.	110·7	1,859
Hops	37·0	4,186
Vegetable oils and fats (for industrial use)	167·5	5,261
Living plants and fresh flowers	3·6	163
Fodder	196·4	369
Resins, waxes and gums	42·6	522
Leaf tobacco	636·4	12,357
Other vegetable products	1,127·7	19,279
Alcohol, denatured and products containing denatured alcohol	136·5	2,635
Matches	128·8	4,481
Starch (non-edible)	190·1	2,469
Motion picture cameras and projectors	11·0	4,738
Arms and ammunition and accessories	105·4	14,661
Aircraft, accessories and parts	76·7	36,510
Wood manufactures	219·4	4,705
Candles and tapers	66·1	1,757
Rubber manufactures	229·5	14,820
Printing matrices and type	15·2	971
Rope of metallic or vegetable origin	310·1	8,874
Paints and varnishes	1,610·5	55,635
Wrapping and packing of all kinds	24,991·3	271,967
Yarns of all kinds	490·1	44,277
Films	16·7	5,304
Clothing of all kinds	4,089·3	355,087
Musical instruments and phonographs	85·3	11,882
Scientific instruments and apparatus	38·8	15,138
Machines and machine tools	1,110·3	38,670
Machinery and equipment for port installations	22,187·9	813,387
Pharmaceuticals, medicines and insecticides	733·4	69,907
Hardware and smallwares	5,242·5	334,490
Metals and metal products	45,963·7	516,100
Furniture of all kinds	1,417·8	71,732
School supplies	182·2	7,219
Watches and parts	23·1	10,103
Monuments	6·6	165
Vessels, motors and other accessories	1,049·2	83,297
Paper of all kinds	2,091·0	48,583
Perfumery	231·3	17,690
Hides and skins, leather manufactures and shoes	420·0	46,914
Stones, gypsum, etc.	549·2	2,391
Pottery and porcelainware	1,778·7	22,300
Explosives	543·7	16,750
Religious articles	76·7	7,023
Chemicals and fertilizers	10,052·8	69,390
Books, periodicals and printed matter	181·6	14,011
Soap of all kinds	233·4	6,249
Manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,221·2	71,599
Textiles of all kinds	9,941·2	1,223,489
Vehicles of all kinds, parts and accessories	16,338·8	646,287
Glassware of all kinds	1,624·2	27,390
All other manufactured products not specified	1,905·6	52,587
Various products for industry	289·6	3,891
Total	563,133·2	6,069,045

About 95 per cent of the imports were supplied by 13 countries. Canada, it will be noted, occupies a relatively more important place as a supplier than as a consumer of Congo products.

A sharp increase in the postwar years reflects the better world supply position, especially in those products destined for the native trade and for industrial use. While Belgium has made some progress in regaining its

Belgian Congo Imports, by Countries

	1946		1947	
	Metric tons	1,000 francs	Metric tons	1,000 francs
United States	53,259	1,185,523	78,206	2,314,285
Belgium	47,240	695,778	99,478	1,801,918
United Kingdom	14,301	405,793	14,164	523,145
South Africa	49,369	279,455	104,032	331,217
France	1,751	51,560	4,960	153,607
Netherlands West Indies	55,274	93,677	62,331	109,921
Rhodesia	183,572	76,033	132,971	83,540
Netherlands	485	36,928	1,162	82,433
India	3,170	60,441	3,582	81,756
Sweden	828	29,445	688	80,855
Angola	27,395	80,529	27,265	77,428
Switzerland	119	34,315	491	70,075
Portugal	2,292	64,758	2,766	62,131
French Equatorial Africa	5,710	23,424	8,469	49,656
Luxembourg	1,193	11,728	6,255	44,199
Czechoslovakia	23	3,620	558	38,239
Kenya and Uganda	3,754	27,401	3,780	37,323
Canada	888	19,490	759	21,397
Tanganyika	1,873	13,291	2,690	18,766
Italy	60	3,871	145	12,811
Spain	.....	.....	235	9,694
Argentina	400	24,643	211	9,384
Denmark	100	3,284	333	7,818
Nyasaland	....	....	274	5,630
Norway	23	1,200	164	5,612
Sudan	2,941	5,670	2,852	5,601
Australia	.....	.....	107	4,482
Mexico	.....	.....	12	2,903
Greece	.....	.....	38	2,249
Mozambique	43	1,494	70	1,844
Brazil	77	6,259	50	1,751
Netherlands East Indies	.....	.....	1,041	1,677
Japan	.....	.....	13	1,415
Canary Islands	.....	.....	73	1,328
Aden	1,316	2,152	737	1,320
Cape Verde	3,007	4,374	988	1,264
French Morocco	.....	.....	708	1,211
Hungary	.....	.....	23	1,091
Nigeria	3,492	5,391	.....	.....
Other countries	1,908	10,636	452	58,069
Total	465,863	3,262,163	563,133	6,069,045

former position as principal supplier of the Colony, the United States remains the principal source for consumer goods for Europeans and natives, for industrial supplies and motor vehicles. The United Kingdom and South Africa follow as suppliers of general goods. Angola furnishes fish and salt. Rhodesia is a source of supply for coal and coke while the West Indies ship petroleum products exclusively.

In considering the apparent favourable trade balance for 1947 at approximately 1,580 million francs, it must be borne in mind that, while the import figures are reasonably accurate, the export totals are, due to the method of computing them on the basis of customs valuations, lower than their real value. Therefore, the trade balance is probably considerably more favourable than the official statistics reveal.

It is not unusual for trade statistics of other countries to fail to reflect accurately the movements of goods to and from Canada. The Belgian Congo is no exception, and it is known that certain products such as vegetable oils, copal and industrial diamonds reach Canada by way of the United States, the United Kingdom or Belgium. On the other hand, many products of Canadian origin are credited to the United States when shipped from American ports. Two factors which may serve to correct this false presentation from 1948 on are (*a*) the introduction of a new and modern system of statistical analysis which will classify imports

and exports by country of origin or ultimate destination (where known) rather than port of shipment, and (*b*) the inauguration in February of this year of a direct steamship service from Eastern Canadian ports to Matadi. Bearing in mind this reservation, the following figures may be of some interest in showing the trend of trade between Canada and the Belgian Congo in recent years:

Trade Between Belgian Congo and Canada

Year	Congo Exports		Congo Imports	
	Metric tons	1,000 francs	Metric tons	1,000 francs
1937	....	....	69	694
1938	....	....	138	518
1939	....	....	37	384
1940	....	....	...	.....
1941	....	....	416	4,389
1942	208	8,915	920	14,193
1943	1	45	261	8,482
1944	....	....	797	11,022
1945	61	285	666	14,412
1946	3,371	15,802	874	19,229
1947	238	821	754	21,033

The Canadian statistics for the same period will provide an interesting comparison. In 1947 they showed imports from the Congo valued at $815,279 (35,872,000 francs) an increase over the 1946 figure of $663,735 (29,204,000 francs). Last year's total was made up entirely of palm oil and tropical woods. As the oil was not consigned directly to Canada, it does not show in the Congo figures. The same is true of exports. Canada recorded shipments to the Belgian Congo amounting, in 1947, to $1,292,178 (56,856,000 francs) as compared with $1,201,391 (52,861,000 francs) in 1946.

American Association of Port Authorities Hold Convention in Canada This Month

Delegates will inspect harbour facilities at Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec and Chicoutimi during St. Lawrence River cruise—R. K. Smith, of Ottawa, is president.

LEADING experts in the construction and administration of harbours in Canada, the United States and even Latin America will attend the 37th annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities. This will be held aboard the Canada Steamship Lines' S.S. *Quebec* between September 28 and October 3, during which period the delegates will visit and inspect the harbour facilities in Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec and Chicoutimi. Official receptions for the visitors are planned by the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Chicoutimi. The Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, is scheduled to address the delegates at a banquet in Montreal, while Lieut-General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is expected to be the principal speaker at a banquet in Three Rivers.

Five panel discussions will take place aboard the S.S. *Quebec* on the subjects:

(*a*) Canadian Port Administration
(*b*) Shipping and Industrial Policy
(*c*) Administration, Co-ordination and Development of World Ports
(*d*) National Defence
(*e*) Promotion of Ports and Waterborne Commerce

Montreal—Market Basin, from which delegates to the annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities will set sail on September 28 for Three Rivers, Quebec and Chicoutimi. This photo illustrates the upper section of the harbour in Montreal, whose facilities will also be inspected by the visitors from many ports of North America.

Photo by Spartan Air Services Limited.

The president of the American Association of Port Authorities is R. K. Smith, K.C., Chairman of the National Harbours Board, Ottawa, who will preside at the various meetings. The first vice-president is H. C. Brockel, of Milwaukee, Wis., the second vice-president is Alva P. Frith, of Lake Charles, La., and the secretary-treasurer is Tiley S. McChesney, of New Orleans, La. Paul A. Amundsen, of Washington, is assistant to the president.

Many Minerals in Addition to Tin Produced by Malayan Mines

Prewar scheme of allocating exports of tin producing countries being continued—Due to damaged and deteriorated equipment, Malaya not affected by restrictions—Smelting industry depended on export duty—Production of all minerals shows falling-off — Tin accounts for most of export values.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE, July 3, 1948.—Malaya is well-known in mining circles throughout the world as the principal source of tin. It also ranks with the position of South Africa as a gold producer and with that of Canada as the chief source of supply of asbestos and nickel. Malaya's mining industry is by no means limited, however, to the production of tin. The peninsula has many other mineral deposits of interest as well of substantial value and, with the progress of postwar rehabilitation, the industry is gradually resuming its former place in the economic scheme and as a factor in earning dollars for the benefit of the sterling area as a whole.

Tin is by far the most important of Malaya's mineral resources and products. Production has been carried on for centuries, but it is only within the last forty years, with the use of dredges and other efficient methods, that output has reached large volume and that, in the process, demand has been encouraged. For some years before the war, tin exports were restricted by international agreements under which Malaya was allotted some 37 per cent of the total of all producing countries, followed by Bolivia, the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, and French Indo-China. The prewar scheme is now being continued under the direction of the Combined Tin Committee in Washington.

Reduced Output Obviates Export Restrictions

Restrictions on production and exports, as far as Malaya is concerned, are no longer necessary, damage to and deterioration of dredging and other equipment during the occupation having been so severe that output is still far below prewar volume. In 1947, for example, production of 27,026 tons was only half the annual average for 1936-40. The outlook for improved output is, however, encouraging. The number of dredges in operation in December, 1947, was 46 as compared with the 1940 figure of 72. Gravel pump operations at the same time numbered 323, some 75 per cent of the prewar average, while the number of hydraulic, open cast and miscellaneous types of mining operations is also fairly well up to prewar levels.

Dredging operations account for practically 50 per cent of Malaya's tin production, and gravel pump mines for the bulk of the remainder. Hydraulic methods and "dulang washing" are the only other branches of the industry of any importance. As far as the location of the industry is concerned, Perak accounts for a substantial part of Malaya's total production, Selangor being of secondary importance. There is limited production also in Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

Tin ore is treated in smelters at Singapore, Butterworth and Penang. The smelting industry, exclusive of a number of small Chinese establishments concerned with the local market, has for many years been dependent on the imposition of an export duty on all ore not destined for treatment

Malaya—Tin mining operations at Banka, which involves the removal of top soil with shuffles and drag lines. Hydraulic methods are used to remove soil from the mine.

in Empire countries. This export duty, which has recently been collected at the rate of $30 per picul (133⅓ pounds), was cancelled as a result of international agreement as of June 30, 1948. Malaya's tin smelters, in addition to treating ores of domestic origin, also handle imported ores from Siam and various mines in the Netherlands East Indies.

At present, all exports of tin from Malaya are controlled by the Ministry of Supply in London. The fixed price (which has since been increased) as at December 31, 1947, was £500 per ton, or £510 per ton f.o.b. Malayan ports or London, respectively.

Variety of Other Minerals Produced

Apart from the valuable tin industry, Malaya is also a producer of coal, gold, scheelite, wolframite, iron ore, manganese ore and bauxite, while small deposits of tantalite-columbite, monazite, zircon, galena, graphite and copper have also been discovered but cannot be worked economically under present conditions.

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Prepared at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa

The only useful coal field in Malaya is at Batu Arang, in the state of Selangor, uneconomical deposits in Perak, Johore and Perlis having been abandoned. Production at the Batu Arang field in 1947 amounted to 226,301 tons, which in those days of shortage was a valuable addition to Malaya's industrial resources.

Gold output is mainly centred at Raub in Pahang, although isolated deposits of various types are found elsewhere throughout the country. Production figures for 1947, based almost entirely on the Raub mine's output,

were 5,312·30 troy ounces, or some 15 per cent of prewar volume. With rehabilitation of gold mining properties during the next year or two, this figure can be expected to increase appreciably.

Scheelite was produced in substantial quantities in 1934-37 at a property in the Kinta district of Perak, but it appears to have been worked out. Production in 1947 amounted to only 11 tons.

Wolframite is available in various areas and is also obtained as a by-product of tin mining. Thirty years ago annual production amounted to several hundred tons, but this has now fallen off seriously, and only 33 tons were produced in 1947.

Iron Ore Deposits Nearly Exhausted

Malaya's iron ore production has fluctuated greatly. At one time the output from deposits in Johore, Kelantan and Trengganu amounted to some 2,000,000 tons a year, but these have now been practically exhausted, and 1947 production was only 888 tons. It is known, however, that there are numerous other deposits, and this branch of the mining industry can accordingly be expected to show fresh developments.

A similar trend is recorded for manganese ore, production of some 200,000 tons in 1925-29 having fallen off to negligible figures in prewar and more recent years.

Bauxite deposits in several parts of Malaya are believed to be of considerable value and are, in fact, of interest to the Canadian aluminium industry and some of its overseas associates. These deposits are mainly located in the State of Johore, where prewar production varied from 50,000 to 100,000 tons a year.

Exports of Mineral Substantial

The importance of Malaya's mining industry or, more properly, the tin industry, with small additions from other mining operations, is shown by export figures. In 1947, the value of shipments of tin in blocks, bars, slabs and ingots was $108,867,193, sixty per cent of such shipments having been made to the United States and the bulk of the remainder to India, France, Canada and Italy. As far as the products of other mining operations are concerned, it is difficult to differentiate, from Malayan trade statistics, between local products and re-exports. However, in 1947, there were limited exports of coal to several adjacent markets, a limited overseas trade in scheelite, and shipments of wolfram to the United Kingdom and Sweden, valued at $1,220,410.

Malaya's mining industry has experienced abnormal difficulties in its efforts at postwar rehabilitation in respect of the restoration of properties, the replacement of machinery and the restoration of working agreements with a labour force which is affected by the repercussion of disturbed political conditions throughout the world. The future of the tin trade, however, as well as the undoubted value of various other mineral resources, gives sound assurance of the substantial part which mining will play in the future economy of the country.

Canadian exporters should supply adequate information about their products, such as specifications, prices, catalogues and terms of trade, to the trade commissioner or prospective agents when requesting market surveys. If possible, a senior executive of the firm should visit the market personally. It is the only way to really get the feel of the trade. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

British Engineering Mission Tours Canada to Study Market Here

Leading industrialists, headed by Chairman of British Food Machinery Manufacturers' Association, interested primarily in capital goods, and increased sales in this country—Visiting British Columbia and also the Maritimes.

GREAT BRITAIN is represented in Canada at this time by an Engineering Mission of eleven leading industrialists, who are particularly interested in expanding the market in this country for capital goods manufactured in the United Kingdom. Members of this mission will travel through Canada to Vancouver and Victoria, return to Ottawa on October 6, and visit the Maritime Provinces before sailing from New York the middle of next month.

Members of the mission are: E. L. Gilpin, Chairman of the British Food Machinery Manufacturers' Association, and a director of Baker Perkins, Limited, who is mainly interested in bakery and biscuit machinery, leader of the delegation; Norman Neville, O.B.E., a director of the British Food Machinery Manufacturers' Association and of the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association, who is mainly interested in food preparing machinery and chemical plants; D. Maxwell Buist, director of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, who is mainly interested in electrical and heavy engineering; A. W. Berry, M.I. Mech, E., M.I.E.E., a director of the British Engineers' Association, interested in a wide range of engineering products; E. Bruce Ball, a director of Glenfield and Kennedy, Limited, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, interested in hydraulic engineering; W. R. Beswick, a director of the Power Gas Corporation, Limited, London, and of Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Company, Limited, interested in steel plants, chemical and gas works, edible oil and soya bean machinery; A. G. Grant, a director of Whessoe, Limited, of Darlington, England, interested in edible and mineral oil machinery, dock and railway equipment; C. S. Robinson, a director of Thomas Robinson & Son, Limited, of Rochdale, interested in flour and provender milling machinery and

Itinerary of Mission

Arrive Montreal	August 27	Leave Vancouver	September 25
Leave Montreal	August 29	Arrive Victoria	September 25
Arrive Ottawa	August 29	Leave Victoria	September 28
Leave Ottawa	August 31	Arrive Vancouver	September 28
Arrive Montreal	August 31	Leave Vancouver	October 1
Leave Montreal	September 5	Arrive Jasper	October 2
Arrive Toronto	September 6	Leave Jasper	October 3
Leave Toronto	September 12	Arrive Edmonton	October 3
Arrive Sudbury	September 13	Leave Edmonton	October 6
Leave Sudbury	September 14	Arrive Ottawa	October 6
Arrive Winnipeg	September 15	Leave Ottawa	October 7
Leave Winnipeg	September 16	Arrive Montreal	October 7
Arrive Regina	September 17	Leave Montreal	October 10
Leave Regina	September 19	Arrive Quebec	October 10
Arrive Calgary	September 20	Leave Quebec	October 11
Leave Calgary	September 21	Arrive Halifax	October 12
Arrive Banff	September 21	Leave Halifax	October 14
Leave Banff	September 22	Arrive Saint John	October 15
Arrive Lake Louise	September 22	Leave Saint John	October 16
Leave Lake Louise	September 24	Arrive Boston	October 17
Arrive Vancouver	September 25		

woodworking equipment; H. V. Yorke, a director of Bennett Sons & Shears, Limited, and of H. Pontifex & Sons, Limited, London, interested in chemical and food preparing machinery; F. C. Fitzpatrick, an official of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, interested in labour conditions; C. Bennett, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, who is investigating production and supply difficulties; and Mrs. K. Gwynn-Jones, of the British Food Machinery Manufacturers' Association, who is acting as secretary to the delegation. P. S. Young, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Montreal, is accompanying the mission through Canada.

When in Ottawa on August 30, the delegation was entertained to luncheon at the Country Club by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who was accompanied by M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister, and a number of other officials, the President of the Ottawa Board of Trade, E. Keith Davidson, and the President of the Ottawa Valley Branch, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Drummond Giles.

Netherlands East Indies Eligible for Loans Under ERP

The Hague, August 2, 1948—(FTS).—Two pronouncements during July have finally given some indication of the official views held by the ECA and the World Bank concerning the granting of United States dollar aid to the Netherlands East Indies. On July 28, Mr. Allan Valentine, the newly appointed Chief of the ECA Mission to the Netherlands, held a press conference at The Hague and explained the application of ERP to the Netherlands East Indies. According to Mr. Valentine, the only form of aid being considered is United States dollar loans. Grants will not be made. The granting of loans will be dependent on the following conditions: (1) that the use of this money in the Netherlands East Indies must result in a strengthening of the economies of the Netherlands in particular and of Western Europe in general; (2) that such help will be given only if the Netherlands East Indies remain an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. No indication was given as to the amount of the loans which may be made, nor was there any mention of the period over which help may be extended.

This statement by the ECA Administrator for the Netherlands was preceded on July 15 by one from Mr. Eugene Black, United States Director of the World Bank. Speaking at Batavia, he stated that no loan had been sought from the World Bank for Indonesia but, should one be requested, the only way that it could be given at present would be with a Netherlands Government's guarantee.

Expressing his view as a banker, he stated that economically Indonesia was a good risk, because its products were in great demand and could be converted into dollars. However, he did not believe that the World Bank would make any such loans until law and order were re-established. According to Mr. Black, such a state of affairs would not exist until the disputing parties came to some agreement.

In the financial field there are two other matters of importance. On July 7, the Netherlands Bank issued a statement that the credit of $195,000,000 granted by the International Bank for Recovery and Development last year is now exhausted.

On July 28, the local press carried a report to the effect that it had been learned from official sources that the Netherlands may receive a loan of $12,000,000 to finance the purchase of ships. This loan is to be extended by the World Bank in conjunction with private American Banks.

	July			January-July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
Main Groups	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14·2	62·7	46·1	89·1	406·3	321·6
Animals and Animal Products	9·8	21·4	26·4	64·0	182·2	223·5
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·3	4·5	5·7	7·7	28·9	26·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	18·9	75·5	82·1	113·6	478·2	535·5
Iron and Products	5·5	23·7	23·2	39·9	161·9	155·5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11·5	28·7	30·9	101·1	171·9	221·1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·2	6·6	7·6	13·4	40·8	49·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·3	7·3	6·4	12·0	50·0	47·6
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·5	6·2	22·4	12·5	44·9	70·5
Total Domestic Exports	66·2	236·6	250·9	453·2	1,565·0	1,651·0
Geographic Areas						
British Countries						
United Kingdom and Europe	26·2	72·0	57·3	189·8	435·4	421·7
America	1·8	11·0	9·0	12·2	77·8	63·9
Africa	2·3	6·6	7·4	11·5	54·4	47·6
Asia	0·4	6·5	6·7	5·0	36·2	28·5
Oceania	4·8	8·0	3·1	29·9	52·8	30·5
Total British Countries	35·5	104·2	83·5	248·4	656·5	592·2
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	21·2	82·5	119·3	140·0	567·5	768·2
Latin America	1·1	9·4	11·2	10·2	73·3	70·3
Europe	7·1	32·1	33·4	36·7	210·2	177·4
Other Foreign	1·3	8·4	3·5	17·9	57·5	42·9
Total Foreign Countries	30·7	132·4	167·3	204·8	908·6	1,058·8
Total Domestic Exports	66·2	236·6	250·9	453·2	1,565·0	1,651·0

Note: Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

Trade Agreement Concluded between the Netherlands and Uruguay

The Hague, August 2, 1948.—(FTS)—Netherlands' negotiators of bilateral trade agreements have again had a busy month, but most of this activity centered itself around renewal of existing agreements or general discussion concerning their implementation. Talks along these lines have been held with Hungary, Portugal and Bizonia.

The only new agreement signed during July was with Uruguay. This is a three-year agreement, which will automatically be extended for two periods, each of one year, subject to three months' notice of cancellation by either of the contracting parties.

Lists of goods to be exchanged have been drawn up, but these are not to be binding, and are to be revised annually. The list of Dutch exports includes: machinery, engines, electro-technical appliances, coastal vessels, dredgers, household articles, textiles, rubber products, pharmaceutical and medical articles, industrial diamonds, breeding cattle, potatoes, flower bulbs and seeds. The list of Uruguayan exports includes linseed and linseed oil, wool, hides, agricultural and livestock products.

Canadian Trade, by Commodities

Imports

(Twelve Months Ended)

Commodity	June					
	Average 1935-39		1947		1948	
	Value $'000,000	P.C.	Value $'000,000	P.C.	Value $'000,000	P.C.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	125·3	19·2	332·9	14·4	348·3	13·5
Animals and Animal Products.....	25·8	4·0	80·5	3·5	78·0	3·0
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	94·3	14·5	366·2	15·9	349·4	13·5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	28·5	4·4	81·6	3·5	82·3	3·2
Iron and its Products.....	148·3	22·8	643·6	27·9	793·3	30·7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	37·0	5·7	146·8	6·4	159·1	6·1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	117·6	18·0	387·0	16·8	522·7	20·2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	33·2	5·1	104·2	4·5	113·6	4·4
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	41·8	6·4	161·4	7·0	140·6	5·4
TOTAL.....	651·8	100·0	2,304·2	100·0	2,587·3	100·0

Exports

(Twelve Months Ended)

Commodity	June					
	Average 1935-39		1947		1948	
	Value $'000,000	P.C.	Value $'000,000	P.C.	Value $'000,000	P.C.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	245·7	28·8	652·2	25·3	615·6	21·6
Animals and Animal Products.....	117·9	13·8	345·4	13·4	367·8	12·9
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	12·0	1·4	49·0	1·9	45·9	1·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	210·7	24·7	763·0	29·6	936·9	32·9
Iron and its Products.....	56·0	6·6	248·5	9·6	267·2	9·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	152·1	17·8	281·9	10·9	350·9	12·3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	23·5	2·8	67·4	2·6	81·8	2·9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18·9	2·2	77·3	3·0	82·3	2·9
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	15·8	1·9	93·2	3·6	98·2	3·4
TOTAL.....	852·6	100·0	2,577·9	100·0	2,846·6	100·0

An exporter should endeavour to sell in the currency of his own country, and thereby avoid risk of loss through fluctuations in exchange. Where payment may be required in United States dollars under existing regulations or for the convenience of the customer, the Canadian firm may be able to quote prices in Canadian dollars with the proviso that payment may be made in United States dollars at the current rate of exchange on date of settlement. If foreign exchange must be the media of the transaction, the exporter may minimize possible losses by hedging, *i.e.*, on receipt of a firm order, selling to the bank for forward delivery within a stipulated period the amount of foreign exchange which he knows will be realized under the terms of sale at a specified time. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 18.)*

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Articles	June			January-June		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Groups—						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	13·3	30·2	33·1	62·9	173·6	165·6
Animals and Animal Products	1·7	9·8	4·9	13·3	47·2	38·3
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	6·1	36·6	29·7	44·9	220·3	179·1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·7	8·0	6·2	15·8	45·3	38·1
Iron and Its Products	13·4	69·1	69·4	87·3	362·4	393·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·3	15·4	13·9	19·8	78·9	77·1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	11·8	39·2	57·6	54·0	191·8	262·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·7	9·5	9·4	15·7	58·1	58·6
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·0	13·2	8·9	22·9	79·2	57·8
TOTAL	58·9	231·1	233·0	336·7	1,256·7	1,270·1
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	2,536	7,072	4,401	9,688	38,616	23,331
Nuts	327	2,157	2,858	1,495	12,987	17,729
Vegetables	837	3,656	1,060	4,666	16,362	5,088
Grains and products	2,031	2,948	2,108	9,948	14,540	14,550
Sugar and products	2,365	3,722	7,043	8,475	18,395	30,018
Cocoa and chocolate	172	1,340	2,596	909	6,536	9,222
Coffee and chicory	320	932	2,303	2,209	7,996	11,589
Tea	1,251	1,455	2,900	5,010	9,801	8,672
Beverages, alcoholic	508	945	1,127	2,620	5,681	6,260
Gums and resins	111	412	469	643	3,393	3,125
Oils, vegetables	968	1,385	2,382	6,844	11,824	12,723
Rubber and products	1,241	2,797	2,984	5,245	16,877	15,613
Tobacco	194	242	257	1,037	1,630	1,648
Vegetables products, other	399	1,096	603	4,120	8,937	5,991
TOTAL	13,260	30,160	33,091	62,909	173,577	165,559
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	271	563	578	1,012	2,283	2,130
Furs and products	364	940	1,223	3,820	11,566	13,738
Hides and skins, raw	111	669	581	1,170	7,011	4,285
Leather, unmanufactured	192	513	425	1,208	3,481	2,560
Leather, manufactured	100	586	297	1,193	3,788	2,810
Animal oils, fats, greases	33	4,775	144	405	6,926	5,079
Animals and products, other	670	1,765	1,651	4,532	12,152	7,700
TOTAL	1,741	9,811	4,898	13,340	47,208	38,302
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	939	9,008	3,250	6,413	36,750	32,328
Cotton products	1,034	9,594	7,065	8,356	75,174	38,048
Flax, hemp, jute and products	591	3,461	3,962	4,130	17,465	15,616
Silk and products	454	514	256	3,236	4,551	2,121
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	530	2,690	4,230	5,343	15,348	23,733
Wool, products	1,039	4,807	5,937	8,285	26,828	33,950
Artificial silk and products	180	3,081	2,243	1,738	20,580	13,931
Textile products, other	1,295	3,428	2,743	7,382	23,557	19,328
TOTAL	6,062	36,582	29,685	44,882	220,253	179,055
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	562	1,813	817	2,803	9,077	6,298
Wood, manufactured	333	1,784	1,219	2,147	9,211	7,196
Paper	590	1,884	1,590	3,726	11,768	9,072
Books and printed matter	1,209	2,528	2,526	7,116	15,286	15,505
TOTAL	2,694	8,008	6,153	15,792	45,341	38,071
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	301	1,757	2,379	571	3,349	3,998
Scrap	67	357	562	395	1,105	4,542
Castings and forgings	243	764	1,047	1,295	4,924	4,812
Rolling mill products	1,719	6,717	7,617	11,930	37,122	41,353
Pipes, tubes and fittings	152	1,037	1,384	1,171	5,762	7,941
Wire and chain	188	708	1,082	1,178	4,540	5,896

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Articles	June			January-June		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Con.						
Farm implements and machinery	1,772	10,224	13,544	11,663	51,887	70,690
Hardware and cutlery	156	934	953	1,073	5,289	5,043
Household machinery	265	1,450	527	1,341	6,724	6,604
Mining, metallurgical machinery	562	1,380	2,254	2,713	4,721	10,113
Business, printing machinery	568	1,639	2,002	3,350	10,371	13,708
Other non-farm machinery	2,020	14,054	14,620	13,074	75,563	87,821
Tools	210	1,040	1,001	1,211	6,445	5,805
Autos, freight and passenger	954	6,016	2,467	8,151	32,033	9,108
Automobile parts	1,890	8,724	7,526	13,240	46,823	49,600
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	141	1,669	1,277	938	7,101	6,616
Engines and boilers	601	3,886	3,802	4,879	20,428	27,074
Cooking and heating apparatus	122	1,164	582	632	7,539	3,824
Iron products, other	1,465	5,631	4,764	8,497	30,668	28,845
TOTAL	13,397	69,150	69,388	87,301	362,394	393,393
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	601	1,706	1,565	2,250	6,693	6,406
Brass, copper and products	273	1,331	1,014	1,804	6,740	5,831
Tin	121	1,919	682	1,097	3,961	2,794
Precious metals (except gold)	192	1,605	1,444	1,523	7,210	7,500
Clocks and watches	165	741	407	1,002	4,193	2,572
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,078	5,539	6,308	6,607	34,225	34,625
Non-ferrous products, other	868	2,557	2,485	5,525	15,869	17,396
TOTAL	3,298	15,399	13,905	19,808	78,892	77,125
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	651	2,117	2,712	4,087	11,278	14,766
Coal	2,754	10,970	16,188	16,141	60,083	77,595
Coal products	231	1,267	1,653	1,614	5,640	9,156
Glass and glassware	530	2,717	2,463	3,172	15,935	13,787
Petroleum, crude	4,866	12,261	17,988	16,219	54,831	86,484
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,792	6,841	12,743	6,782	27,632	42,460
Stone and products	567	1,359	1,810	3,400	7,575	7,787
Non-metallic products, other	408	1,652	2,090	2,564	8,782	10,210
TOTAL	11,797	39,185	57,646	53,980	191,756	262,244
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	115	313	276	756	1,802	1,940
Cellulose products	138	425	314	892	3,045	2,293
Drugs and medicines	294	1,176	1,242	1,901	6,989	7,308
Dyeing and tanning materials	268	896	844	1,712	5,396	4,966
Fertilizers	158	238	218	1,142	3,158	2,734
Paints and varnishes	298	1,011	1,168	1,703	6,289	7,581
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	655	1,272	1,711	3,304	6,516	7,817
Synthetic resins and products	67	1,370	1,361	407	9,474	8,085
Chemical products, other	678	2,827	2,235	3,931	15,419	15,848
TOTAL	2,670	9,528	9,370	15,749	58,088	58,570
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	99	266	251	745	1,409	1,664
Toys and sporting goods	194	703	305	1,025	3,800	1,631
Refrigerators and parts	117	1,070	484	881	5,463	3,375
Musical instruments	78	418	326	606	2,588	1,746
Scientific equipment	341	1,504	1,467	2,045	8,293	8,917
Aircraft and parts	265	738	539	1,526	5,699	3,716
Works of art	196	139	168	701	953	779
Canadian tourists' purchases	635	1,192	26	3,275	6,331	225
Parcels of small value	379	2,417	507	2,270	13,976	3,538
Wax, mineral and vegetable	23	251	186	203	1,754	1,142
Miscellaneous consumer goods	386	1,143	585	2,475	7,097	3,331
Miscellaneous, other	769	1,785	1,562	4,394	12,207	15,715
Canadian goods returned	183	410	732	1,058	3,489	3,467
Non-commercial articles	362	1,195	1,721	1,728	6,168	8,513
TOTAL	4,027	13,230	8,859	22,931	79,228	57,758

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Foods and Related Commodities

Fresh Herring Imports.—Fresh herring to be processed in Canadian canneries is granted duty-free entry into Canada during the temporary period of June 1-December 31, 1948, under Order in Council P.C. 2877 of June 26, 1948.

Temporary free entry was granted fresh herring from the United States during the period July 1-December 31, 1945, since Canadian packers were experiencing unusual difficulty in keeping up their production and required herring caught in American waters to supplement the Canadian catch.

Iceland Gets Loan to Aid Fishing Industry.—The signing of the first loan agreement under the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 was announced on July 22 jointly by the Economic Co-operation Administration and the Export-Import Bank in Washington. The loan is to the Government of Iceland and is for a total not to exceed $2,300,000.

The loan is to assist Iceland in financing the cost of U.S. machinery, equipment, and supplies for increasing production and processing of herring oils and related products, as a part of the European Recovery Program. It will bear interest at 3 per cent per annum and is payable in 10 years. Principal payments are to start approximately three years from the date of the first advance under the credit. The credit is available until June 30, 1949.

The catch and processing of fish products account for over 90 per cent of total exports. The products which are being financed under the credit will help Iceland increase the output and export of herring oil and herring meal, especially to E.R.P. countries. Iceland's herring oil will contribute to the relief of present and prospective acute shortages of edible oils. Herring meal and by-products will provide feed for Europe's poultry industry, as well as fertilizer to increase crop production.

Quota for U.S. Imports of Groundfish Fillets.—In accordance with this year's provision of the tariff regulations concerning imports of cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish fillets, etc., the United States Bureau of Customs increased the duty from $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, effective on July 27, 1948. Heavy imports in recent weeks made it apparent that the third quarter quota of 6,233,000 pounds at the reduced tariff of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound would be filled on or shortly after that date.

Since the quota is now on a quarterly basis, it will not be until after October 1, 1948, that these fillets can again enter the United States at the reduced tariff of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound.

Imports received after October 1 will again enter at the reduced tariff until the 12 months' quota of 24,930,188 pounds is exhausted, of which amount 6,231,188 pounds comprises the quota for the fourth quarter.

The total imports of groundfish fillets through July 27, 1948, are estimated at 31,000,000 pounds of which amount 18,699,000 pounds entered at the rate of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound and the balance at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Fishing Industry in Bizonal Area.—Fish landings by the German fishing fleet for the 10-day period ending July 20 rose sharply to an estimated 4,147 tons (processed weight) from the average of 3,069 tons for the four preceding 10-day periods. The 1,078-ton gain, representing increased landings by cutters, luggers, and trawlers, was undoubtedly due in part to currency reform.

Many vessel owners had feared that the governmental "fixed" price on rationed fish might be removed during the current period of abundance of fish, and prices might drop so far as to make the operation of their vessels uneconomical. Accordingly, many owners had held their vessels in port until currency reform was effected and prices became somewhat stabilized. From the 1st to the 20th of July, total landings amounted to 10,732 tons (estimated), as compared with 11,968 tons for the whole of July, 1947.

(On July 4, a "maximum" price on fish came into effect, replacing the "fixed" price which had applied previously. On July 21, however, the "fixed" price policy was reinstated.)

Alaska Salmon Pack Continues to Lag.—The 1948 Alaska salmon pack continues to lag. The total through July 31 was 2,318,988 cases (48 pounds to a case), compared with 2,795,977 cases as of August 2 of last year, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of Interior reports. The average pack for the past seven years at that time is about 2·6 million cases.

The Bristol Bay season closed July 28 with a 1,314,034-case pack, as compared with 1,372,257 cases last year and 1,318,354 in 1943. Some observers had predicted a record Bristol Bay catch this year, topping the 1938 mark, since the red salmon run in five-year cycles and a good early-season run was reported this year. However, a labour dispute, which was not settled until the day the month-long season opened, slowed operations at the start, and later the salmon run slacked off, resulting in the smallest Bristol Bay pack since the 467,191-case total of 1942.

Ninety-five canneries were operating throughout Alaska July 31, compared with 99 last year and 96 in 1946.

French Firms Interested in Seeds.—The following firms have shown interest in the importation of Canadian forage crop seeds, vegetable seeds or pulse seeds:—

La Maison des Graines P. Gendre, 23 Place St. Pierre, Clermont-Ferrand.
R. J. Mollard, 25 rue Roque de Fillol, Puteaux.
Gruel-Fayer, 21 Avenue de Mail, Rennes.
Burlot-Jorand 61 bis/81 rue Emile-Zola, Hirson.
Graines Godineau, 99 rue Dupetit-Thouars, Angers.
Pierre Gasnier, Bourgueil.
Les Graines Selectionnees de l'Anjou, rue des Perderies, Treguier.

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals

Industrial Development in Argentina.—The "Times of Argentina" August 9, reports that: "Cantiere-Navale A. Costagna, of Genoa, have been authorized to instal in Argentina a shipyard for the construction of minor naval and merchant ships, including torpedo-boats and patrol-boats, high speed launches for the police and prefecture, minesweepers, lifeboats, yachts, fishing vessels, etc. The company will bring out the complete installations for the shipyard, and also 160 shipwrights, and has been granted exchange to a value of a million pesos by the Argentine Central Bank for the necessary imports. In addition to the above, further

Italian firms have received permits to establish themselves in Argentina during the last few days: "Cometarsa", constructional steel, in Campana; Carlo Castiglioni, machinery for photo-engraving, within not less than 30 kilometres of Buenos Aires, and various other firms, chiefly connected with the building trades and the textile industry, in Entre Rios and in the neighbourhood of Buenos Aires, but not closer than 30 kilometres to the Federal Capital".

No Market in Brazil for Canadian Cars.—Brazil has never been a market for Canadian cars. In the first seven months of 1947 imports were 79 per cent American and 21 per cent European. At the present time the only exchange being released is for vehicles being brought in, in a knocked-down-condition for assembling. Exchange is available for trucks, busses and trailers. There does seem to be a trend, however, to increase the import of European vehicles demanding other than American dollars in payment.

In Brazil, the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Company have assembly plants. The Chrysler Company has an assembly plant for trucks only.

It is difficult to increase the domestic content of assembled vehicles as the parts industry is small. The motor companies have only been successful in obtaining glass and upholstery. Studebaker is also constructing an assembly plant at Sao Paulo.

There are no United Kingdom manufacturers considering branch plants. However, they are attempting to increase their share of the market. Due to the dollar shortage, they are successful and their imports cover a much wider range of cars.

Canada has developed a fairly substantial trade in spark plugs, brake linings and clutch facings.

Soviet Output of Farm Machinery Increased.—The output of the farm machinery industry in Soviet Russia in 1947 was 133 per cent more than the prewar level ,and 1948 output is expected to be 200 per cent above prewar, according to the Soviet Minister of Farm Machinery Production. The production plan, reported in the Soviet press, of the Soviet farm-machinery industry, is given below in units:

Type	1947	1948
	Number	
Harvester combines	7,000	25,000
Tractor and horse-drawn ploughs—total	112,000	220,000
Horse-drawn	80,000	.....
Cultivators—total	115,000	140,000
Horse-drawn	78,000	.....
Seeders—total	68,000	116,000
Horse-drawn	38,000	.....
Reapers and Mowers	108,000	176,000
Threshers—total	32,400	51,000
Horse-drawn	23,400	.....

With a work load higher in the USSR than in other countries, a 15 H.P. tractor reportedly cultivates an average of 988 acres.

The types of agricultural machinery in use have increased, and 50 new machines are reported to be scheduled for mass production in 1948; included are combines for the harvesting of sugar beets, flax and potatoes, as well as three new machines for the cultivation of cotton.

Increased production of tractors is also reported. Output of medium and large tractors, such as the 80 H.P. Stalinetz "S-80" and the 35 H.P. Kirovet "D-35" is being pushed at present; these are considered more economical and productive on collective farms.

Wood and Paper

Box Shooks.—There are indications that some revival of interest is being shown in foreign markets for box shooks, the Department having recently received several inquiries concerning the Canadian supply position. Some indication of the wide variety of interest may be gathered from the fact that inquiries have been received from the following countries: Union of South Africa, Belgian Congo and Palestine. These inquiries do not necessarily indicate new business but nevertheless emphasize the fact that Canada is looked upon as a potential source of supply.

Lumber Exports.—The following table of statistics based on our export performance for the first six months of 1948 indicates the wide variety of foreign markets being serviced with Canadian lumber. Naturally, it is appreciated that several of these markets have softened considerably since 1947, due to economic conditions, but upon viewing the figures in the table below it will be noticed that exports for the first six months of 1948, expressed in terms of dollar value, actually surpasses by some three million that of the corresponding period in 1947. The United States have absorbed the slack created by the inability of our traditional markets to place firm contracts, as indicated by the substantial increase in lumber exports to the U.S. during the first half of 1948.

Exports of Lumber for Six Months Ending June, 1948

United Kingdom	$23,896,210
Eire	495,860
Aden	268,477
Southern Rhodesia	516,384
Northern Rhodesia	19,250
Union of South Africa	2,343,080
India	71,775
British West Indies	496.106
Hong Kong	35,816
Malta	118,630
Newfoundland	180,995
Australia	1,452,430
Fiji	342,001
New Zealand	610,802
Palestine	145,360
Argentina	89,857
Belgium	51.896
Bolivia	6,701
Brazil	3,975
Chile	26,443
China	524,549
Egypt	6,203
France	61,874
Greece	640,335
Iraq	34,877
Mexico	7,951
Netherlands	586,682
Peru	3,524
Port Africa	165,676
Switzerland	25,267
Alaska	5,784
Guatemala	1,660
Hawaii	247,341
Venezuela	16,208
St. Pierre	9,731
Norway	396
Uruguay	6,468
United States	60,315,770
Grand Total—1948 (First Six Months)	$94,088,367
Grand Total—1047 (First Six Months)	90,717,536

Percentage of Total Dollar Value in 1948 (First Six Months)

United States	64
United Kingdom	25
Union of South Africa	2·5

Percentage of Total Dollar Value in 1947 (First Six Months)

United States	40
United Kingdom	26
Union of South Africa	9

General Products

Ceramic Lamp Bases to be Made in Canada.—The lamp manufacturing industry in Canada has until recently been largely dependent upon imported bases for their production. Within the past few weeks a Canadian manufacturer has made plans to extend its operations into the manufacture of medium-priced ceramic bases and is already soliciting orders from local manufacturers. Eventually this concern hopes to export part of its output.

German Industrial Plants Made Available As Reparations to the Western Allies

Additional plants allotted to the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency for immediate sub-allocation to the member governments—Information regarding inventories is available from Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

GERMAN plants listed below have been allotted to the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (I.A.R.A.) for immediate sub-allocation to the member governments. Sub-allocation is made on the basis of bids submitted by the interested members. The brief description of each of the following plants has been taken from its inventory.

Inventories of the plants are being held by the Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, and inquiries regarding them should be addressed to the director of the division.

A.C.A. No. 1772—Munk & Schmitz, K.G. at Koln-Poll/N.-Rhein-Westf. This plant manufactures steam boilers and storage tanks. There are no special purpose machines. Equipment includes lathes; shapers; planers; slotting, milling, drilling and grinding machines; blacksmith and welding equipment; overhead electric cranes; punch presses and bending machines. No war damage. Unit of allocation is whole plant.

A.C.A. No. 1779—Rheinische Walzmaschinenfabrik at Koln-Ebrenfeld/N.-Rhein/-Westf. Prior to, during and after the war, this firm manufactured rolling mills. There are no special purpose machines. Equipment includes engine lathes, drill presses, planers, shapers, milling machines, grinders, gear hobbing machines and roll grinding machines. Certain items have suffered heavy war damage. Unit of allocation is whole plant.

A.C.A. No. 1781—Josef Riester at Bochum Linden. This plant has manufactured pumps and spare parts, belt conveyors and spares for haulage plants. Equipment includes engine lathes, drilling and boring machines, grinders, horizontal and vertical milling machines, shapers, presses, an air hammer for forging, blacksmith and welding equipment, straightening plates, cranes and hoists. War damage is slight. Unit of allocation is whole plant.

A.C.A. No. 1788—Schenk & Liebe-Harkort at Dusseldorf/N.-Rhein-Westf. This plant produced wire and rivet machines and cranes. Equipment includes drill presses, grinders, heat-treating equipment, shapers, lathes, planers, punch presses, wood-working machinery. War damage is slight. Unit of allocation is whole plant.

A.C.A. No. 1809—Toussaint & Hess at Dusseldorf/N.-Rhein-Westf. Prior to, during and after the war, this plant produced cranes and hoists. Equipment includes lathes, tool grinders, shapers, milling machines, drill presses, and welding equipment. War damage is slight. Unit of allocation is whole plant.

A.C.A. 1819—E. Willmann at Dortmund/N.-Rhein-Westf. This plant produces boilers. Equipment includes radial drilling machines, an edge planer, punches, plate benders, lathes, grinders, blacksmith and welding equipment. Some equipment has been war damaged. Unit of allocation is whole plant.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kentville—Board of Trade.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana for the past two years, is touring those sections of this country that are principally concerned with exports to the southern market. On completion of his tour, he will sail for Rome, to which he has been posted as Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Saint John—August 24-26.
Halifax—August 27-September 2.
Calgary—September 4.
Penticton—September 10.
Vancouver, Victoria—September 11-15.

T. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, will commence a tour of Canada on September 7, visiting those sections of the country interested in trade with his area, which includes the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Toronto—September 7-14.
Guelph—September 15.
Kitchener—September 16.
Hamilton—September 17-18.
Montreal—September 20-25.
Winnipeg—September 28.
Saskatoon—September 30.
Edmonton—October 1.
Vancouver—October 4-9.
Victoria—October 6.
Regina—October 11.
Ottawa—October 14-16.
Fredericton—October 18-19.
Saint John—October 20-21.
Kentville—October 22-23.
Halifax—October 25-26.
Charlottetown—October 28.
Moncton—October 29.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, is continuing his tour of Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland. On conclusion of his present tour, Mr. Britton will receive a new posting.

Montreal—September 7-11.
Hamilton—September 15-16.
St. Catharines—September 17.
Niagara Falls—September 17.
Welland—September 18.
Brantford—September 20.
London—September 21.
Chatham—September 22.
Windsor—September 23.
Walkerville—September 23.
Kitchener—September 27-28.

British Guiana Restricts Imports of Bedsteads

Port-of-Spain, August 11, 1948 (FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, notified importers on August 5 that applications for import licences to import steel bedsteads from Canada for the second half of 1948 would be received for consideration on a basis of 25 per cent of 1946 imports, at a ceiling price of $11 each, f.o.b. Montreal.

Another notice of August 5 announced the same arrangements for imports from Canada of bed springs.

British Honduras Changes Certain Import Duty Rates

Kingston, August 18, 1948.—(FTS)—By Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance 1948, dated July 21, 1948, British Honduras altered rates of import duty on a number of items. The rates shown hereunder are respectively those of the new British preferential and general tariffs, with the former rates under both tariffs shown in parentheses: Plastic mosquito-proof screen cloth, free under both tariffs (12½ per cent and 25 per cent ad val.); aluminium and asbestos roofing, 10 per cent and 20 per cent ad val. (12½ per cent and 25 per cent ad val.); rubberoid and asbestos roofing, 10 per cent and 20 per cent ad val. (15 per cent and 30 per cent ad val.); silk, rayon and artificial silk manufactures containing 50 per cent and over, 25 per cent and 37½ per cent ad val. (33⅓ per cent and 50 per cent ad val.); butane gas or any similar gas used for stove and other gas-burning apparatus, 1c and 1½c per lb. (12½ per cent and 25 per cent ad val.).

The excise duties on cigarettes, other manufactured tobacco, and methylated spirits or denatured alcohol have been increased.

The Entry Tax on Goods Ordinance, 1948, dated July 21, 1948, replaces the Package Tax of 15 cents formerly imposed on all packages imported into British Honduras with an Entry Tax of 1 per cent of the c.i.f. value of imported goods (minimum tax, 10 cents). Milk, rice, beans, flour, sugar, passengers' baggage, and goods imported by the Colonial Government, municipalities and foreign consuls are exempted from the tax.

New Customs Rates announced by China

Shanghai, August 7, 1948.—(FTS)—Effective August 2, new Customs rates on a wide range of imports came into effect. The duties on many essential items required for the economic rehabilitation of China show marked reductions. Though a number of products, which compete with indigenous production, have been considerably increased, as well as various luxury lines, the agreement entered into by China under the terms of the Geneva Trade Agreement has been respected in the new Schedule.

The revised import duties are applicable to fifteen classifications of imports as follows:—

I. Cotton and cotton products. Items from No. 1 to No. 70 are subject to a 65 per cent ad valorem tax, and from No. 70 to No. 94, from 10 to 70 per cent. The duty on raw cotton is 10 per cent.

II. Flax, jute, ramie and their products. Items 95 to 100, 15 per cent ad valorem. Rates on products not included in these groupings range from 10 per cent to 100 per cent.

III. Wools and wool products. On sheep, goat and camel wool, 15 per cent, and on wool waste, 5 per cent. Laces and other by-products, 100 per cent.

IV. Raw silk and silk products. Raw silks and rayon 100 per cent on pure or mixed silk products, 150 per cent.

V. Metals and their products: Ores of all kinds, 7½ per cent; copper, 25 per cent; cast iron, 35 per cent; rail, 7½ per cent; steel plate, 15 per cent; motors, 10 per cent; dynamos, 15 per cent; airplanes, 5 per cent; automobiles, 25 per cent; ships, free; and watches and clocks, 45 per cent.

VI. Foods: sea-slugs, birds' nests and abalone, 220 per cent; coffee, 50 per cent; dehydrated meat, 80 per cent.

VII. Tobacco and tobacco products; tobacco leaves, 30 per cent; tobacco products such as cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, 200 per cent.

VIII. Chemical products and dyestuffs; sulphuric acid, 40 per cent; hydrogen chloride, 80 per cent; and synthetic indigo, 50 per cent.

IX. Candles, 45 per cent; gasoline 60 per cent; diesel oil and crude oils, 18 per cent.

X. Parchment paper, 45 per cent; paper pulp, 10 per cent; and newsprint (in reams) 15 per cent.

XI. Uncured hides, 15 per cent; sole leather, 17½ per cent; and feathers, 80 per cent.

XII. Board lumber, 30 per cent; rail sleepers, 10 per cent; and other lumber from 12½ to 40 per cent.

XIII. Coke, 20 per cent and coal tar, 10 per cent.

XIV. Porcelain products, 100 per cent; ordinary glass, 40 per cent, and coloured glass, 60 per cent.

XV. Amber, coral and tortoise shell and their by-products range between 80 to 100 per cent; live animals, 7½ per cent; asbestos, 25 per cent; barometers, 15 per cent; curios, 100 per cent; cameras and developed film. 60 per cent and fountain pens and pencils, from 35 to 40 per cent.

Large Offering of Pelts Scheduled for Fur Auction in Montreal Next Week

Some 250,000 skins feature platinum, white marked and silver fox, wild mink, beaver and otter—Muskrats in majority—Three thousand skunks for sale.

NEARLY 250,000 pelts will be offered for sale in Montreal on September 7, 8, 9 and 10, when buyers assemble in rooms of the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company (Quebec), Limited.

Offerings on September 7 include: 15,000 beaver, 750 otter, 700 white fox, 4,500 red fox, 200 blue fox and 1,560 cross fox. Offerings on September 8 include: 4,500 wild mink, 10,000 ranched mink, 7,500 ermine, 65,000 squirrel, 650 lynx, 200 lynx cat, 100,000 muskrat, 420 fisher, 1,250 marten, 7,000 raccoon, 3,000 skunk 1,450 wolf, 185 timber wolf and miscellaneous furs. Offerings on September 9 include: 4,000 platinum fox, 2,800 white marked fox and 4,500 silver fox. Offerings on September 10 include: 4,000 platinum fox, 2,800 white marked fox and 4,500 silver fox.

Beaver pelts were obtained mostly from Labrador, Northern Ontario and Quebec. The wild mink pelts, not usually available so late in the season, include a large percentage from Labrador. The otter pelts are classified as mostly easterns.

It is important for Canadian trade and the individual progress of the exporter that only those firms enter the export field which are prepared to give to it the same close attention as one would give to the domestic market. It must be recognized that get-rich-quick schemes have no place in export trade. Competitive prices and continuity of supply are essential to the growth of export business. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

†Calls at Quebec about two days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	September 1–11	*Freetown*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	September 12–23	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	September 21–25	*Pictou County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques..	Sept. 29–Oct. 10	*A Ship*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	October 10–22	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	October 20–30	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	October 21–25	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
Beira.....	September 12–23	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	October 10–22	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	September 2–9	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....	October 2	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....	October 30	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
	September 1–11	*Freetown*	Elder Dempster
	September 2–9	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Africa-South—	September 12–23	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
Cape Town.....	September 21–25	*Pictou County*	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....	Sept. 29–Oct. 10	*A Ship*	Elder Dempster
East London.....	October 2	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Durban.....	October 10–22	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
	October 20–30	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
	October 21–25	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
	October 30	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	September 9–10	*Mormactide*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	September 10–15	*Malayan Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	September 16–21	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	September 25–26	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	October 11–15	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	October 26–27	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	September 6–10	*Port Caroline*	Montreal Australia
Geelong.....			New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....	Sept. 27–Oct. 2	*Ramon de Larringa*	Montreal Australia
Adelaide.....			New Zealand Line

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—Con.			
Sydney	October 20	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Geelong			
Melbourne			
Freemantle			
Hobart	September 21-28	*City of Sydney*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi	September 21–25	*Pictou County*	March Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	September 1–7	*Anatina*	March Shipping
Antwerp	September 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	September 5–11	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp	September 8	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	September 13–18	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	September 14	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	September 15–21	†*Sein*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	September 18	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	September 19–25	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp	September 22–25	†*Rouen*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	September 27	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Westralia*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	September 29	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 2	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 8	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 20	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Brazil—	September 9–10	*Mormactide*	Montreal Shipping
Rio de Janeiro	September 10–15	*Malayan Prince*	Furness Withy
Santos	September 16–21	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 25–26	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
	October 26–27	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	September 10–14	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Belize	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	September 10–14	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Cristobal	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Celebes—			
Macassar	September 8–11	*Steel Maker*	Isthmian Steamships
Macassar	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Ceylon—			
Colombo	September 10–15	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	September 12–22	*Islandside*	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	September 5–10	*Virginia II*	March Shipping
Shanghai	September 10–15	*City of Lucknow*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	September 14–18	*Agamemnon*	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	October 15–25	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	September 19–26	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	Sept. 29–Oct. 1	*Brush*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	Sept. 30–Oct. 14	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	October 18–21	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Santiago	September 10–14	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	September 10	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
Copenhagen	September 10–11	*Bergamo*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	September 10–14	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	September 18–22	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin, Cork	September 24	*Irish Larch*	Shipping Limited
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	September 22–26	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria	September 12–22	*Islandside*	March Shipping
Finland—			
Helsinki	September 10–11	*Bergamo*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	September 14	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	September 15–21	†*Sein*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	September 22–25	†*Rouen*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	September 29	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	October 5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	October 20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	September 7–11	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Marseilles	October 9–15	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	September 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	September 13–18	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	Sept. 26–Oct. 4	*Westralia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Bremerhaven	September 21–26	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Gibraltar	September 1–8	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	September 1–8	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	September 10–14	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Barrios	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	September 10–15	*City of Lucknow*	McLean Kennedy
	September 14–18	*Agamemnon*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	September 10–15	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy
	September 12–22	*Islandside*	March Shipping
Israel—			
Haifa	September 5–15	*Islandside*	March Shipping
Italy—			
Naples	September 1–8	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
	September 7–12	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Genoa	September 17–22	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports	September 7–11	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
	October 9–15	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya—			
Penang	September 8–11	*Steel Maker*	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham	September 22–26	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	September 1–8	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
	September 7–12	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
	September 18–22	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	September 20–23	*Federal Pioneer*	Federal Commerce
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	September 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 8	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	September 14	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	September 18	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
	September 27	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	September 29	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	October 2	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	October 5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	October 8	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	October 20	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	October 20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	September 13–18	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Westralia*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia, Soerabaya, Samarang, Cheribon	September 8–11	*Steel Maker*	Isthmian Steamships
	September 22–26	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Belawan-Deli	September 22-26	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	September 19–26	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao	Sept. 29–Oct. 1	*Brush*	Swedish American
Curaçao	October 18–21	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	September 12–14	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	September 18–21	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	September 27–30	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 2–5	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	October 16–19	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	September 22-28	*City of Sidney*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	September 5–9	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	September 19–23	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand	September 10–11	*Bergamo*	Swedish American
Stavanger, Bergen	September 16	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	September 10–15	*City of Lucknow*	McLean Kennedy
Manila	September 14–18	*Agamemnon*	Cunard Donaldson
Manila	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Poland—			
Gdansk	September 10–11	*Bergamo*	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon	September 1–8	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	September 18–21	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
	October 2–5	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
	October 16–19	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
Siam—			
Bangkok	September 8–11	*Steel Maker*	Isthmian Steamships
Bangkok	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	September 5–15	*Islandside*	March Shipping
	September 8–11	*Steel Maker*	Isthmian Steamships
	Septembr 22–26	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	September 10	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
Malmo	September 10–11	*Bergamo*	Swedish American
Stockholm			
Syria—			
Beirut	September 12–22	*Islandside*	March Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	September 9–15	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	September 16–23	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	Sept. 26–Oct. 4	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	October 11–18	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	October 18–25	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Bristol	September 27–30	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	September 4–11	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	September 17–24	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	October 11–18	*Lismoria*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	October 23–30	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	September 1–4	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith	September 9–13	*Cairnavon*	Furness Withy
Leith	September 24–29	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	September 5–9	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	September 6–10	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	September 15–20	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	September 17–25	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	September 18–24	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	September 18–22	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	September 19–23	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	October 3–6	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	October 11–18	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
London	September 5–11	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	September 19–25	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	September 21–26	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
London	September 22–27	†*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
London	Sept. 25–Oct. 2	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 22–29	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	September 8–11	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	September 15–18	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	September 22–25	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	Sept. 29–Oct. 2	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	September 9–13	*Cairnavon*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	September 24–29	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Swansea	September 9–15	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Swansea	September 27–30	*New York City*	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	September 9–10	*Mormactide*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	September 10–15	*Malayan Prince*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	September 16–21	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Monteivdeo	September 25–26	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	October 26–27	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
West Indies—			
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	Aug. 31–Sept. 9	**Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
	September 9–17	**Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	September 14–23	**Alcoa Planter*	Alcoa Steamships
	Sept. 28–Oct. 7	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	October 1–7	**Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
	October 12–21	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Puerto Rico	Sept. 29–Oct. 1	*Brush*	Swedish American
Bahamas, Jamaica	September 9–17	**Canadian Challenger*(r)	Canadian National
	September 10	**Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
	September 20	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
	October 1	*Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
	October 8	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—			
Bremerhaven	September 19–20	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	September 18–19	*Kota Inten*	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
London	September 19–20	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
London	September 26–30	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 10–14	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	September 16–19	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	September 6–8	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	September 8–12	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
St. John's	September 10–11	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	September 10–13	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	September 21–23	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	September 22–23	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	September 22–26	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
St. John's	Sept. 28–Oct. 1	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 5–8	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland—Con.—			
Corner Brook	September 14–16	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Corner Brook	Sept. 29–Oct. 1	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. Pierre et Miquelon	September 10–11	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
	September 22–23	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	September 8–12	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	September 22–26	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	October 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Southampton	September 18	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	September 10–13	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
	September 17–20	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
	October 5–8	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Jamaica	September 16–19	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Trinidad	September 4–12	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	October 8–15	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	September 11–12	*Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	September 11–12	*Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	September 11–12	*Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	September 11–12	*Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	September 1–18	*Vedby*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques	Early October	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	September 1–18 Early October	*Vedby* *Radja*	North Pacific Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires	September 29	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	September 16–21	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
Sydney	September 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney	October 11	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	Mid-October	*Boolongena*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	September 26	*Argentina*	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie
Ceylon—			
Colombo	September 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	September 25	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	October 18	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso	September 29	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai, Taku Bar	September 28	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Cartagena	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga	October 15	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Egypt—			
Alexandria	September 28	*Abraham Rosenberg*	Empire Shipping
Fiji Islands—			
Suva	September 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Greece—			
Piraeus	September 28	*Abraham Rosenberg*	Empire Shipping
Piraeus	Early October	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	September 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong	September 14 September 28 October 14	*Bougainville* *Vingnes* *Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay, Calcutta	September 25 October 18	*Lombok* *Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Bombay, Karachi	September 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa	September 28 Early October	*Abraham Rosenberg* *Sapho*	Empire Shipping Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya—			
Penang	September 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Morocco—			
Casablanca	September 28	*Abraham Rosenberg*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	September 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Batavia	September 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Soerabaya	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland	September 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Auckland	October 11	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington			
Auckland	October 11	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington			
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Palestine—			
Tel-Aviv	Early October	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Haifa			
Persian Gulf	September 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Philippines—			
Manila	September 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu			
Manila	September 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	September 25	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	September 28	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Manila	October 18	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	September 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Singapore	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	October 15	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Stockholm	September 26	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg			
Turkey—			
Iskanderun	September 28	*Abraham Rosenberg*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Late September	*Carmia*	Balfour Guthrie
Glasgow			
Manchester	Aug. 26–Sept. 10	*Lake Atlin*	Canada Shipping
London	September 26	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	Sept. 26–Oct. 1	*Lake Winnipeg*	Anglo Canadian
London	October 1–15	*Lake Pennask*	Anglo Canadian
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie
West Indies—			
Barbados	September 22	*Mormacland*	Balfour Guthrie

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—Office of the Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 114.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne — Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington— J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Detroit—J. H. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—Harry A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Aug. 23	Nominal Quotations Aug. 30
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0046	·0046
		Free	.0032	.0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	.....	.....
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	4·0300
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Pound	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985